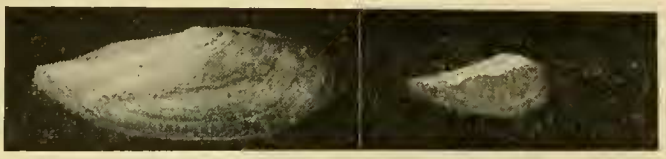
It is nearest to *Leda hamata* but differs in the shell not as ventricose. It is named for Mr. Austin Barker, my assistant of the summer of 1934.

Fig. 1.  Fig. 2.

Yoldia gardneri, n. sp. Fig. 1.

Shell thin; epidermis a brilliant olivaceous color; valves equal; lines of growth very faint or absent; base arcuate, anterior dorsal profile not rounded; beaks low, inconspicuous. It differs from *Yoldia ensifera* in the elongate form, and is much narrower; the blade-like processes are not prominent; posterior dorsal profile straight, while in *Yoldia ensifera* it is curved. Texture of the shell more delicate, and the shell more ventricose and elongate. Length 34; height 12; diameter about 8 mm.

Type in the Pacific Biological Station at Nanaimo, B. C. Type locality Gardner Bay, Pender Harbor, in 4 fms. Known only from type locality. Topotype in Stanford University collection.

THREE NEW MICRARIONTAS FROM THE CENTRAL COLORADO DESERT, CALIFORNIA

BY G. WILLETT

During the past winter the writer and his wife have made several trips to the chain of hills and mountains consisting of the Indio and Mecca hills and Orocopia, Chuckwalla and Chocolate mountains. These lie in the central Colorado Desert, east of Coachella Valley and Salton Sink.

The only land shell previously recorded from this region is *Micrarionta mille-palmarum* Berry, from Thousand Palms Canyon, Indio Hills. The three forms described below are of the same general group as the Thousand Palms species, the first of them, however, being much more closely related to it than the other two. They all, including *mille-palmarum*, have the arrangement of papillation on the nuclear whorls as in forms of *M. rowelli*, and may be races of that species, but complete integradation with it is yet to be shown.

Micrarionta brunnea, new species.

Shell small and fragile, like *M. mille-palmarum,* but browner in coloration; light color above band on body whorl either absent or very inconspicuous. Measurements of type, in millimeters: Diam., 13.5; alt., 7.9; no. of whorls, $4\frac{1}{3}$.

Type No. 1042 Los Angeles Museum, and about fifty additional specimens, mostly dead, taken by G. and Ora A. Willett, near Chuckwalla Spring, Little Chuckwalla Mountains, Riverside County, California, February 21, 1935.

Specimens from Mecca Hills, near Shaver's Well, and from the northern Orocopia Mountains, are somewhat intermediate between *mille-palmarum* and *brunnea,* but nearer the latter.

Micrarionta chuckwallana, new species.

Easily distinguishable from *mille-palmarum* and *brunnea* by larger size, larger aperture, and heavier shell. Superficially very similar to *M. bakerensis* Pilsbry and Lowe, though there can hardly be very close genetic relationship between the two. From this form it differs somewhat in darker coloration, larger (higher) aperture and thinner lip. From *M. rixfordi,* of the Eagle Mountains, the closest known form on the north, *chuckwallana* is specifically distinct, as is shown in the different arrangement of the papillae on the nuclear whorls. Measurements of type in millimeters: Diam., 16.8; alt., 10.4; no. of whorls, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Type No. 1040 Los Angeles Museum, taken by G. Willett about one mile south of Corn Springs, Chuckwalla Mountains, Riverside County, California, February 6, 1935. Twelve additional specimens secured at the same time and place, all dead, but several in a good state of preservation.

Micrarionta chocolata, new species.

Similar to *M. chuckwallana,* but differing in larger umbilicus, lighter coloration, and much narrower brown band on the body whorl. Measurements of type in millimeters: Diam., 16.7; alt., 10.3; no. of whorls, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Type No. 1041 Los Angeles Museum, collected by Ora A. Willett, near Beal's Well, Chocolate Mountains, Imperial County,

California, February 19, 1935. Eight additional specimens taken at the same time and place. No living examples found.

Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California
March 2, 1935

NEW MOLLUSKS FROM THE PANAMIC PROVINCE

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY AND AXEL A. OLSSON

(Plate 1)

Mytilidae

Modiolus (Modiolus) nonuranus n. sp. Plate 1, fig. 3.

Beach of Nonura Bay, near Punta Aguja, northern Peru (Olsson), type 164612 ANSP.; also at Punta Capullana between Talara and Lobitos attached to stones. Paratypes in Olsson collection.

A mussel having the general shape of *M. modiolus* (L.), covered with a black epidermis shading into olivaceous-brown at the beaks and a more dusky ray of the same extending to the ventral margin. Beaks quite tumid. Valves strongly convex from beaks to lower posterior outline, the ventral surfaces flattened, dorso-posterior surfaces moderately convex. Hinge line long, five-eighths as long as the shell. Surface with weak growth wrinkles, stronger on the ventral sides in the anterior half; posteriorly there is a faint appearance of radiating striae in the texture of the epidermis. Interior cream-white with a broad ray of vinaceous of varying intensity in the middle, a shorter stain of the same under the dorso-posterior angle.

Length 39.00 mm., greatest height 19.50 mm., diameter 16.50 mm.
" 37.50 mm., " " 23.00 mm. " "

Though this mussel is abundant where found, we cannot find that it has been noticed hitherto. Rarely the interior is creamy white throughout except for a faint, vinaceous stain along the hinge. In the specimens from Punta Capullana, the whole interior is often clouded with vinaceous, generally darker than in the type lot, and the shells are smaller, up to 30 mm. long.

Modiolus (Modiolus) tumbezensis n. sp. Plate 1, fig. 5.

Beach at Puerto Pizarro, northern Peru (Olsson), type 164618 ANSP. Paratypes from tidal flats of Rio Tumbez, northern Peru. Also on beach specimen from Boca Pan.

Shell about 40–45 mm. in length, very thin, much compressed; beaks small, in a specimen 43 mm. long, the beak is about 6 mm.